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Kabul Times (June 20, 1962, vol. 1, no. 89)

Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

Maximum +31°C.
Minimum +14°C.
Sun sets today at 7-15 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-35 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

KABUL TIMES

AVAILABLE AT
NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Blue
Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Famlr Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 89

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1962 (JOWZA 30, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

O.A.S. EXTREMISTS IN ORAN SHELL FRENCH ARMY CAMP

ALGIERS, June 20, (UPI).—Diehard extremists of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) in Oran yesterday shelled a French Army camp and a big tank farm in open defiance of the cease-fire accepted by OAS leaders in Algiers.

U.N. Interference

Alleged

S. Rhodesian Governor's

Charge

SALISBURY, June 20, (DPA).—British Government policy concerning South Rhodesia would not be influenced by resolutions of the United Nations Assembly, it was stated here yesterday by the Governor of South Rhodesia, Sir Humphrey Gibbs at the opening session of Parliament in this self-governing British colony within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Sir Humphrey assured the delegates that Britain had no right to change the Constitution of South Rhodesia.

The Governor also accused the United Nations of interfering with the internal affairs of South Rhodesia and disturbing the peaceful situation there.

"The United Nations in effect thereby contributed to civil disobedience in the colony and to the provocation of strikes interference", Sir Humphrey claimed.

Repatriation Of

Algerians

U.N. Commission's Call

For Donations

GENEVA, June 20, (UPI).—The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has appealed to member Governments for cash donations of \$2.6 million to cover final costs of repatriating Algerian refugees from Tunisia and Morocco, it was announced today.

The Commission Deputy Director, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan of the High Commission, said the money—"less than half the price of a jet airliner"—would be sufficient to cover both the cost of the repatriation and the later care of the refugees.

Some \$5 to 7 million worth of food and clothing and other material aid will also be needed, he said. He said West Germany had \$758,821. With funds pledged by already responded with a gift of one million Deutschmarks Red Cross Societies the total pledges have been received from the Governments of Belgium, Den-

mark, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, India, Israel, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States in addition to pledges from major industrial firms and private organizations.

Prince Sadruddin told a news conference that total pledges so far in cash or kind amounted to \$1,416,892. He said.

Lada Military 'Discrimination Reason Post Set On Fire For Impending Break-up Of Central African Federation'

KABUL, June 20.—A group of Manzai Massood nationalists under the leadership of Mr. Shah Behram Khan and Mr. Salim Khan set fire to the military post of Lada; says a report from Gur-wik, Central Independent Pakhtunistan.

Another group of nationalists ambushed a convoy of Government lorries causing severe damage. A third group of nationalists pulled down telephone poles and wires in the Haider Kats area. More groups nationalists on June 8 and 11. Fired on the military posts at Chagh-mali, Jandola, Saroki and Lada.

W.H.O. EXPERTS TO VISIT ANGOLA

GENEVA, June 20, (Reuter).—Three experts sent by the World Health Organization will survey health services and sanitary conditions in the Portuguese territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, an announcement said here yesterday. The Portuguese Government asked for the survey as a basis for future improvements.

VACCINE FOR TYPHOID AND CHOLERA

KABUL, June 20.—The Vaccine Manufacturing Institute of Kabul has prepared during the past three months a total of 270,000 cc. of vaccine for typhoid, cholera and rabies.

Mr. Sayed Mahmood Nisar said in an interview that apart from this the Institute had been able to treat 83 people suffering from hydrophobia during this period. An appreciable amount of vaccine for rabies has been given to the veterinary section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

NEW YORK, June 20, (Reuter).—Seven additional Afro-Asian countries, including Malaya, Burma and Cambodia yesterday joined in sponsorship of a resolution over Southern Rhodesia it was announced here.

The announcement was made under minority rule, and warned after yesterday's session of the the Assembly against adding to resumed debate on the Southern Rhodesia situation had adjourned territory.

The total number of nations behind the resolution is now 38.

The resolution calls for a new Constitution and requests Britain urgently to convene a conference with representatives of all the political parties in the colony to that end.

During yesterday's debate the Tanganyika delegate, Mr. Nsilo Swai, said that "one obnoxious word, discrimination" was the reason for the impending break-up of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

That is the crux of the matter, he told the Assembly. "It is the racial discrimination against the non-white section—white supremacy."

The situation in Southern Rhodesia was a crisis of human relationships, Mr. Swai said. The Monckton Commission had stated that the break-up of the Federation would amount to an admission that there was no hope for a multi-racial society in Africa.

Recent events Mr. Swai said, indicated nevertheless that the Federation would break up.

Mr. W. H. Barton (Canada) said he believed the Southern Rhodesian authorities had no intention of keeping the African majority last.

POLISH DELEGATION'S

TALKS IN KABUL

KABUL, June 20.—Mr. Zwierzynski, the Director-General of Civil Aviation in Poland, met Mr. Abdul Karim Hakimi, President of Afghan Air Authority, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hakimi expressed delight at the arrival of the Polish delegation which he said, had come for talks to sign an agreement on civil aviation between the two countries.

Mr. Hakimi said that the agreement would be yet another step towards the development of friendly relations between Afghanistan and Poland. The delegation arrived in Kabul on Monday



For the past two years an International Exhibition for introducing the art and industries of various regions of the world is being held annually in the American City of Berkley. Picture shows Afghanistan's Pavilion as arranged by Afghan students.

KABUL TIMES The Weapon Of Divide & Rule Is Still Brandished AT A GLANCE

By CHARDIWAJ

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KABUL TIMES

JUNE 20, 1962

PAY RISE

The 20% rise in salaries of Government employees and contractors, which became effective from the beginning of the Afghan year, is one of the provisions of the Five Year Plan. During the First Plan a similar scheme had been implemented.

One time, those working in non-governmental departments used to be paid higher while the salaries of Government employees remained fixed.

Of course, as part of the development plan, while the salaries of Government personnel are raised by 20%, one must see whether the pay for other groups working outside the Government is also raised or not. Although no laws have been passed up to now to cover payments for all groups of people around the country, the fact is that salaries of these groups too have gone up to a considerable degree.

It is hoped that while a law has been issued covering wages for Government employees and contractors, similar laws will be passed to cover all other people, no matter where they are working.

While one side of the question is that, in order to raise the standard of living, minimum wage laws are to be prescribed and wages should be increased from time to time, the other side of it is to check inflation. For if the proportion of increase in wages does not keep pace with the increase in prices, there will be no improvement in the standard of living at all.

Prices of basic commodities and house rents are perhaps the best criteria for checking the general trend.

In Afghanistan while, one must admit that house rents have gone up without any kind of proportion, prices for food and clothing kept a logical pace with the increase in wages.

It is hoped that with the Government plan to introduce low-cost pre-fabricated houses throughout the country, housing costs will also become proportionate with other prices.

After the collapse of the British Empire where sun never set and after the end of the golden days when Britain ruled the waves, the British Government was faced with a very serious problem, i.e. to provide living for her ex-Governors-General, Governors, Marshals and all other high-ranking personalities of the British colonial empire.

To solve the problem the colonial experts invented a multi-purpose scheme by sending their well experienced dignitaries to their old possessions to guide those Governments at the same time having a grip on them and to continue their subversive activities against other countries.

In Pakistan, a few years ago an ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, who holds the rank of a Marshal, migrated to Pakistan and established a woollen factory at Attak, to advise and guide the military rulers of Pakistan from this strategic point on the Indus river. Later some English judges and lawyers were "imported" into that country to help the authors of the Basic Democracies in drafting the world's most strange Constitution. At present another British colonial expert, the one-time Governor of the so-called N.W.F.P., Sir Olaf Caroe is on "hire" to Pakistan.

Two-Race Theory

Sir Olaf, who in his articles boasts of putting the Khan brothers twice behind the bars belongs to the anti-Afghanistan propaganda centre in London, now shifted to Peshawar to work with greater energy and speed. Sir Olaf, in his article which appeared in the Pakistan Times on April 29, 1962, again dwells on his theory of two Afghan races, namely the eastern Afghans and the western Afghans.

Sir Olaf's theory, which is founded on the old colonial doctrine of "divide and rule" is a new British attempt to prove to the world that the so-called Durand Line is based on ethnography and the British Forward Policy was carried on in accordance with the natural, historical and even geographical needs of the area.

Sir Olaf in his lengthy article under the caption, "The art and literature of the Pathans", writes: "Pathan or Afghan? What is it? What is the difference?"

Sir Olaf in his article tries his best to explain that on one side of the so-called Durand Line live the western Afghans, who besides Pakhtu speak Persian, and on the eastern side of it live the eastern Pakhtuns who developed a bias towards Moghuls and speak only the Pakhtu language. This in brief is Sir Olaf's theory of presenting the Durand Line as a masterpiece of British justice and scientific diplomacy.

Sir Olaf's thesis is not a new

The general situation, however, has been that with the increase in wages, there has also been an improvement in the living standards. And for a developing country like Afghanistan the trend is one which gives rise for further hope.

idea and whenever the colonial needs demanded a move against Afghanistan such theories were presented by the British colonial experts. For the first time in the history of the relations between Afghanistan and Britain, Mr. Sandeman, the famous colonial expert who served for many years in Kakaristan and Achakzai land, presented this theory after the second Afghan war. For the annexation of the districts of Sibi and Pishin from Afghanistan, he argued that the Pathan population of Pishin and Sibi had no tribal sympathy with the Afghans. Though the districts of Sibi and Pishin were cut off from Afghanistan and added to the British Indian Empire because of their strategic value, Mr. Sandeman's theory was denied by Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India in his letter dated May 10, 1877, still preserved in Parliamentary Papers. Lord Lytton wrote to Lord Salisbury that his frontier officers had at different times admitted that Pishin and Sibi formed part of the Afghan kingdom.

Now once more Sir Olaf has come forward with the same theory, but we deny and reject his claims with the writings and documents of his own countrymen.

I call the attention of Sir Olaf of the studies of Dr. H. W. Bellow, author of "Afghanistan and its people". On page 14 of this book about the people of Afghanistan, he writes: "There are the Afghans, whose language is Pakhtu, Pashto, or Afghan language." Though Dr. Bellow too following the footsteps of the British authors, attempts to establish divisions among the Afghan tribes, admits on the fact that "the people of Afghanistan speak their own language called Pakhtu or Pashto, which is very difficult for foreigners."

Dr. Bellow continues: "the judgments in petty disputes and other matters of importance in Afghanistan are based on laws and usages of the Pakhtunwali or Pushtunwali—a code which is peculiar to the Afghan people."

He adds: "As a race, the Afghans are remarkably handsome and athletic, with fair complexion, flowing beards, and highly equine features. In the presence of strangers they are proud of their nationality, and specially of the 'Nang-i-Pakhtun', or 'Pakhtun honour', and assume an air of dignity and integrity."

As Sir Olaf will also admit, Dr. Bellow, despite his feelings, is unable to divide the Pakhtuns or Afghans into two parts on both sides of the Durand Line and give them the title of eastern and western Afghans. On the contrary about the western Afghans of Sir Olaf, Dr. Bellow says: "These high tribes acknowledge the ruling King at Kabul as the head of their nation, and in case of invasion or attack, flock to the standard of their King for the protection of their country. But in times of peace they withdraw to their own highland homes and independence."

The Remnant

Now we turn to another British author and historian, Sir Fraser Tytler, a colleague of Sir Olaf.

On page 300 of his book "Afghanistan", Sir Fraser writes that 'Afghanistan is the core and the remnant of a once mighty empire; it is the glaci of a great mountain range, an outpost designed by nature to guard the approaches to India, and decreed by man to survive in this capacity. Unfortunately the Pakhtun races, which make up the ruling portion of the Afghan nation, have spilled over their mountain boundaries and spread into the plains, so that in large areas of Pakistan dwell a people who have close affinities with those in Kabul and not with those in Karachi. As it stands at present behind the artificial boundary of the Durand Line, Afghanistan is ethnographically, economically, position of earth in relation to and geographically an incomplete State."

Will Sir Olaf, the inventor of the new theory of eastern and western Afghans, look seriously at the lines written by his own English colleague?

Always Afghans

Sir Olaf must know that the Afghans were never divided by the creation of Moghul or other empires in Asia. Afghans are always Afghans and will remain Afghans for ever. The artificial division between the Afghan and Pakhtun races was made by British Imperialism and by the creation of the Durand Line. For the satisfaction of Sir Olaf, we quote once more from Sir Fraser Tytler's book. He writes about the Durand Line: "It is illogical from the point of view of ethnography, of strategy and of geography. It cuts across one of the main basins of the Indus watershed; it splits a nation in two; and it even divides tribes."

I hope that these few quotations will satisfy Sir Olaf and that he will not bother himself again in dividing the Afghan race. The old imperialistic tactics are of no value today. The weapon of "divide and rule" is of no use in the present world.

Sir Olaf is on the spot and with a glance at the history of British rule in India, I hope, he will admit that Pakhtuns are not made to be ruled by others. The only thing hard to put an end to this ill of this part of Asia is to give a chance to these "eastern Pathans" for self-determination to decide their own destiny.

SOVIETS MAY RESUME

NUCLEAR TESTS

WASHINGTON, June 20, (Reuters).—Mr. Arthur Dean, chief U.S. delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, told newsmen yesterday he expected the Soviets to hold another round of nuclear experiments later this year.

Prospects for any test ban treaty before that time were not good, he said.

Mr. Dean had conferred with President Kennedy.

YUGOSLAV M.P.'S IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, June 20, (Tass).—A delegation of the Federal People's Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, led by the people to the Algerian problem; Assembly Chairman, Mr. Peter Stambolic, arrived in Moscow to restart the war between France and Algeria. Since this plan was not in accord with the realities of the present situation it produced Soviet officials.

Both Islah and Anis yesterday devoted their editorials to the latest developments in Algeria. They welcomed the agreements reached between the Algerian Moslems and the OAS on an amnesty and considered the split among the OAS on this issue as yet another revelation of the vanity and baselessness of the claims on Algeria.

Islah carries an article on the great stadium built in Tokyo where the 1964 Olympic Games are to be held. With the annexes recently added to the stadium, says the article, a total of 100,000 people can watch at a time. A picture of the stadium also appears in the paper.

Another article by Dr. Abdul-nassir, Professor of the Faculty of Science, discusses the position of earth in relation to the galaxies. After talking about our own solar system, the distance between the earth and the sun (150 million kilometres), the luminous and non-luminous bodies in the universe, the writer goes on to ask: Is there a beginning or an end of the distance? What is the real meaning of time?

Does it have a beginning? And what about matter? When was it created? The truth is, says the article, that there are no satisfactory answers for any of these questions. Any answer would be just a theory advanced by scientists, the validity of which is beyond man to prove.

Radio Kabul in its commentary said: "The French Secret Army Organization which came into being as a criminal group after the signing of the Evian Agreements is now going through the most disgraceful last days of its life. It supports the leaders of this Army in the cities of Oran and Bone have refused the announcement of the signing of the cease-fire, yet this action in no way can affect the general trend of developments which is moving towards Algerian unity and independence. On the contrary the Government and people of France including the French settlers in Algeria have come to realize the futility of their claims on Algeria and try to remedy to all the troubles and episode."

Mass Exodus
This is obvious in the first place by the signing of the Evian agreement and in the second and third places by the mass exodus of the French settlers in Algeria and the broadcast by the pirate radio respectively. The Algerian nation after carrying out a heroic struggle has been able not only to secure an independent and bright future for themselves but also those Frenchmen who were blinded by their established interests from a long sleep and have acquainted them with the realities of our times. As a result, those Frenchmen who wanted to further their own interests in Algeria under the slogan 'Algeria French' have lost the support of the people in France.

All efforts of the OAS during the past six months were directed towards disturbing peace and order and creating abnormal conditions in the hope of being able to draw attention of the French Assembly to the Algerian problem; to nullify the Evian Agreement and to restart the war between France and Algeria. Since this plan was not in accord with the realities of the present situation it produced Soviet officials.

(Contd. on Page 3)

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10:30 GMT
on 75 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10;
Music 3:10-3:15; Commentary 3:15-3:30;
Music 3:30-3:35; article on "Men who made history" 3:35-3:40;
Music 3:40-3:45.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT
on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:48; article on "Afghanistan today" 6:48-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



THURSDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVAL:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.

Herat—Kabul:
Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kabul—Herat:
Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.

(T.M.A.)

From Kabul to Beirut and Europe via Tehran at 12-00.

ARRIVAL:

(IRANIAN AIRLINES)

THURSDAY ONLY

Tehran—Kabul:
Dep. 7-20 Arr. 14-30.

Dep. Kabul 11 a.m. L.T.

Dep. Teheran 5 a.m. L.T.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. Kabul 13-30 p.m.

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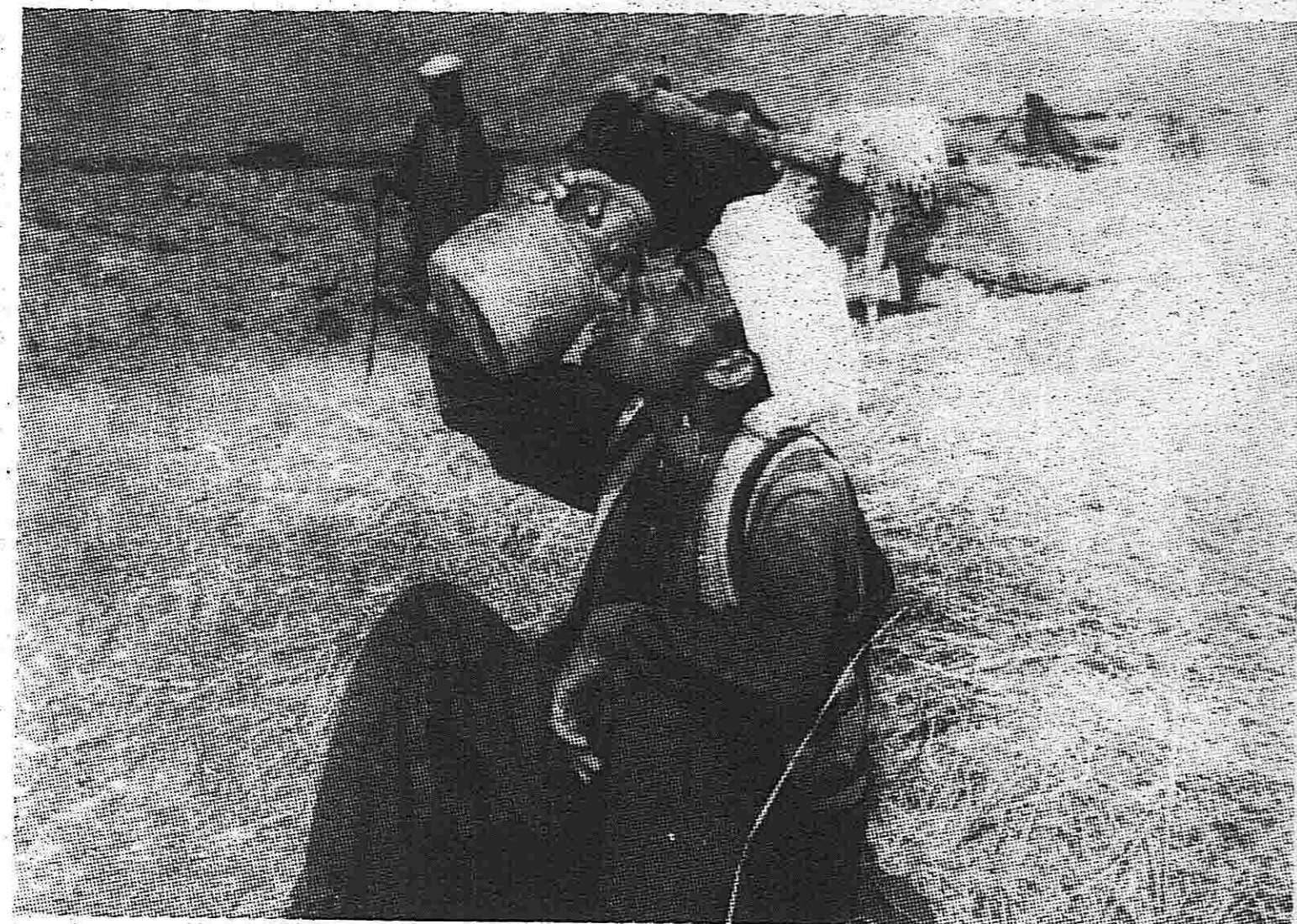
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Time to cool off.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE ON WHEELS

By GULBAZ

It is said that the most important discovery made by man is the wheel; I say that after discovering the wheel the best use made of it by man is in the shape of the humble 'bicycle'—the two-wheeled contraptions—we see every day and everywhere. There are bicycles in our country, which have coloured brushes around the front and rear axles, a large number of lamps and lights fixed at every possible angle and in odd places, then there are mirrors, which in some cases cover the whole handle, and other fancy trimmings in the shape of electric horns, silken pompons, coloured ribbons together with other embellishments too numerous to mention here.

Doom Of Sunbeam

I, too, once possessed a bicycle with the heart-warming name of "Sunbeam"; it was a good bicycle, but its doom appeared in the shape of a car driven, perhaps, by someone with a hangover after a night of festivities or, may be, a person hurrying to fetch a doctor because the accident occurred at 6 in the morning while the servant was on an errand to fetch some fresh butter. The result of the encounter between my Sunbeam and the other fellow's gamma-ray was naturally enough oblivion for the former. So the Sunbeam went and I was left with a heavy heart and two even heavier feet to fend for myself. After settling down on my legs and in the buses of those days, I found out within a few days that legs, even though with calipers, are not as good as feet on foot at least the callouses and corns do not get crushed under the hob-nailed footwear of the elephant-footed 'Kaka' from some village. After having the misfortune of getting my painful toes crushed a few times, I turned to the bazaar in search of a new bicycle. In one shop I saw rows upon rows of new, shiny and chrome-plated cycles glinting invitingly. Although the handlebars resembled the horns of a Texas steer, of what our American friends call the pioneering and carry out their terroristic memory of the bus-rides, per-suaded me to leave doubts aside and take what was available. The time for that decision was my undoing as when I took the contrap-

eggs, hides and skins, wool, cooking-butter and etc. These precious articles are purchased by him for a song - in exchange for a pair of bangles, brooches set with imitation stones, a packet of sewing needles and a few balls of thread, a couple of yards of chintz or a few aluminum spoons. The hides and skins he piles up behind him on the pinion, the eggs he packs in the canvas bag slung between his legs, and the butter hangs in tin-containers from the handlebars. The modern 'Banjara' does good-hunting from sunrise to sunset and returns home a tired but happy man.

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tion from the dealer I found out that it had pedal-brakes, that if any of the nuts, bolts or screws were lost, no other nut, bolt and screw in the market would fit the empty sockets and grooves. After knocking down a few pedestrians because I forgot to turn the pedals back, and after losing a few screws here and there, I realized that I had a mobile-orchestra mounted on a rusty steer instead of a bicycle. Another quality of that bicycle was its speed; I believe that it was easier for one to pedal a steam-roller than the rattling, do not take advantage of the first ringing thing which I had, after fall. Sohrab hesitated when he saw that his opponent was not a young man.

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eggs, hides and skins, wool, cooking-butter and etc. These precious articles are purchased by him for a song - in exchange for a pair of bangles, brooches set with imitation stones, a packet of sewing needles and a few balls of thread, a couple of yards of chintz or a few aluminum spoons. The hides and skins he piles up behind him on the pinion, the eggs he packs in the canvas bag slung between his legs, and the butter hangs in tin-containers from the handlebars. The modern 'Banjara' does good-hunting from sunrise to sunset and returns home a tired but happy man.

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KABUL SPORTS News In Brief

ROUND-UP

The following are the results of games played in Kabul yesterday in the Spring Tournament of the Ministry of Education:

Football.—Itefaq Club beat Nejat 2-0.

Hockey.—Rahman Baba beat Nejat 4-0; School of Physical Training beat Ghazi 1-0.

Basketball.—School of Physical Training beat A.I.T.

Handball.—Military Academy drew with Commercial School.

Volleyball.—School of Physical Training beat Nanderia.

KABUL, June 20.—Mr. Gulbahar, Director-General of the Civil Aviation Department, left for the United States under the Technical Leadership Programme of the U.S. Government yesterday. During his two-month stay in America Mr. Gulbahar will visit American civil aviation institutions.

KABUL, June 20.—The Ministry of Communications is sponsoring a contest of drawings and paintings which will be used later as subjects for postage stamps to be issued by the Ministry. The winners will receive a prize of Af. 5,000. The Ministry of Communications has invited interested artists to refer to the Postal Department in the Ministry within 10 days.

ANOTHER US NUCLEAR TEST

WASHINGTON, June 20. (Reuters).—The United States yesterday conducted another atmospheric nuclear test near Christmas Island as part of the series now under way in the Pacific.

The test—the 21st announced in the current series—was in the low yield range, indicating it had an explosive equivalent of less than 20,000 tons of TNT.

The Atomic Energy Commission said that the device was dropped from an aircraft and was exploded at about 1,500 GMT.

KABUL, June 20.—An official of the Ministry of Agriculture, who is now on a tour of Paktia province, said yesterday that fruit and other trees planted in the experimental farms and gardens of Paktia province this year had given satisfactory results.

EXTENSION OF GHAFFAR KHAN'S PRISON TERM CONDEMNED

KABUL, June 20.—A meeting of the Executive Board of the Pakhtun Jirga of India was held on June 14 under the chairmanship of Moulana Mohammad Akbar Khan, President of the Jirga.

In his speech Moulana Mohammad Akbar Khan said: "The extension of the term of imprisonment of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the great Pakhtun leader, by the Government of Pakistan is an act of cruelty which every person with love for humanity and freedom condemns. He said that in addition to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan facing Pakistani cruelties in prison at this old age, there were 20,000 other nationalists living in Pakistani Jails under the most miserable conditions."

He said that in spite of repeated demands by the people of Pakistan from the Government to release all political prisoners, the Government has so far turned a deaf ear to them. The Moulana student added: "With such conditions prevailing the claim of the Government of Pakistan that the military Government has been replaced by a democratic Government is ridiculous in its entirety."

The Executive Committee of the Pakhtun Jirga of India passed a resolution strongly condemning the extension of the term of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. The resolution called on the Government of Pakistan to release as soon as possible Khan Abdul Ghaffar and all other Pakhtun prisoners.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

THANKS FOR RESCUE
I, Abdul Ghafoor Hotaki, a student at the Police Academy, would like to thank Mrs. B. M. Darbyshire and Dr. A. S. Wallace, for their help in saving me from drowning at the Kargha Lake.



At a reception held in Bel grade in connexion with the Independence anniversary of Afghanistan, His Majesty's Ambassador in Yougoslavia (left) can be seen talking to the Yougoslav Vice-President (right).

Khrushchev Repeats Call To West To Sign German Peace Treaty

BUCHAREST, June 20. (Tass).—Speaking at a meeting in the Rumanian capital the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khrushchev, repeated his call to the West to sign a German Peace treaty.

He said: "We consistently come out for general and complete disarmament, for ending nuclear weapon tests. Unfortunately, the West has not agreed to the signed of a treaty on general and complete disarmament. And this compels us to produce rockets, bombs and other means to strengthen our defence potentiality. We have no other way out. We are forced to have an Army equipped with the most modern military materials and weapons."

He added: "We do not want to fight with the United States, we do not want to drop bombs on the Americans. We do not want to drop bombs on any city."

"We want to live in peace with all the peoples without interfering in their home affairs. Let the peoples themselves choose a social system that suits them most."

"We offer the United States and other countries," Mr. Khrushchev continued, "to sign a German peace treaty with both German States and to settle on this basis the question of West Berlin as a free city. But if we fail to reach agreement with them, we will sign a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic. Thus, an end will be put to the occupation regime in West Berlin. In reply to this we are threatened with War. But I must say that only mad men can act like this, because at present to press the button and unleash a war against us means to press automatically a button against oneself—rockets would also fly on the heads of those, who would unleash war. So, only a suicide can unleash war."

Parliamentary Immunity

Move To Strip Bidault Of Privilege

PARIS, June 20. (UPI).—The National Assembly yesterday was formally asked to lift the parliamentary immunity of the former Premier, M. Georges Bidault, now allegedly heading the Secret Army Organization (OAS) from a European country.

The Assembly President, M. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, announced at the beginning of yesterday session that he had received the request from the Justice Minister, M. Jean Foyr.

According to Parliamentary tradition the name of M. Bidault was not mentioned in the Assembly but in documents accompanying the request M. Bidault was named and was accused of plotting against the authority of the State.

The Assembly President asked the political parties to name delegates to the 18-man commission which will study the Justice Minister's request.

The State prosecutor, in passing on to the Justice Minister the request to strip M. Bidault of his Parliamentary immunity, said there was sufficient presumption to warrant charging M. Bidault.

He said a "National Council of Resistance" in Metropolitan France had been set up in March and in the same month a "Commission for Government and National Defence" was established in Algeria. Both, he said, were acts of rebellion.

RUSK'S TALKS IN

PARIS

PARIS, June 20. (DPA).—Shortly after his arrival in Paris U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, yesterday had talks with French Foreign Minister, Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville.

Mr. Rusk was the guest of honour at a reception given by President de Gaulle at the Elysee Palace.

During his stay in Paris, Mr. Rusk will have two more meetings with Mr. Couve de Murville.

HERAT, June 20.—Medals awarded by His Majesty the King to a number of officials and technicians of the Western Highway System were presented to them yesterday by the Governor of Herat province.

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